



# THE COAST GUARD RESERVIST

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## Reservists Assist CG Group New York

Recently, Reserve Group COTP New York was called upon to assist Coast Guard Group New York in directing the clean-up operations for a large oil spill in the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, New York. On 4 January 1976, a storage tank containing 2.2 million gallons of fuel oil ruptured, spilling most of its contents into the canal.

Reserve Group COTP New York provided two Coast Guard utility boat crews at the spill site. These crews rotated with regular Coast Guard personnel. The work performed by the Reserve crew was identical to that of the regular crews, such as shifting the oil containment boom, providing prop wash to herd oil and transporting Coast Guard personnel around the spill site.

Reserve participation allowed regular crews much needed relief, gave reservists an opportunity to work alongside regulars as well as training and experience in a major oil clean-up operation.

## CAPT. HANSEN Attends CIOR Conference

CAPT NILS E. HANSEN, USCGR, Commander, Reserve Group New Orleans, recently represented the United States Coast Guard Reserve at the Executive Committee Conference of the CIOR (Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers.) The conference was held this year at NATO Headquarters in Brussels on 30 and 31 January 1976.

This year, France and the United States gave briefings on the Reserve Forces before the Executive Committee. The Coast Guard Reserve briefing was a twenty minute segment of a four hour period during which all seven of the Reserve Components of the

## Phasing Out the Old Issuing In the New

On 21 November 1975, the Commandant approved the introduction of a new women's uniform into the Coast Guard. The scheduled date to commence issues of the new women's uniforms to women recruits is 1 January 1977. Simultaneous with women recruit issues will be the free issues to enlisted personnel (both regular and reserve) having at least one year to serve on their current enlistment as of 1 July 1976. A list of items, quantities, method of free issue and uniform regulations will be the subject of future directives. The free issue period will extend from 1 January 1977 through 30 June 1977. By 1 October 1977, all Coast Guard women are scheduled to have the new required women's uniform.

There will also be a phaseout of existing uniforms. These consist of the navy style service dress blue uniform, the tropical navy blue uniform, the navy service dress light blue uniform and the navy blue polyester work slack uniform. These uniforms will be optional for wear between 1 January 1977 and 30 September 1977.

United States, presented their briefings. CAPT HANSEN represented the USCGR at other official functions during the two day period of meetings.

CIOR is a nonpolitical, nongovernmental organization established in 1948 and is dedicated to cooperation among the National Reserve Officers Associations of the twelve NATO nations which have Reserve forces- Belgium, France, The Netherlands, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, United States, Italy, West Germany, United Kingdom, Canada, and Norway. The Executive Committee meets each winter at SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe) in Brussels.

## PORTLAND Expands Augmentation Training

Recently, the four Reserve units in the Portland, Oregon area have made giant steps toward the "One Coast Guard" concept. The four units concerned, CGRU's Portland I, II, III, and CGRU Eugene, each have been designated to train and qualify sufficient personnel to meet augmentation needs of MSO Portland. This involves providing trained personnel for boat crews, communications watches, food subsistence and medical support, as well as qualified OOD's. The training is provided through station drills and variations in on-the-job duty experience.

During a recent weekend, CGRU Portland III relieved regular forces at MSO Portland at approximately 90% required duty strength. The remaining three Reserve units are rapidly reaching this high augmentation status. With this goal in mind, MSO Portland anticipates putting more boats on the river during periods of increased traffic and the heavy summer boating season.



PSC Lorenzo Fernandez, USCGR, is shown here at the Jersey Coast Boat Show beside Michael Paznokas. Michael is modeling the new Coast Guard approved child's flotation device. As the boating season gets underway, USCG Reserve Group Sandy Hook is reminding the public that federal laws require all pleasure boats to carry life-saving devices on board. PSC Fernandez is Officer-in-Charge of the Reserve Boating Safety Detachment at Sandy Hook.





# THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER



Last month, I mentioned several of our newer Reserve Program initiatives and I would like to continue that discussion in this issue.

There are a number of important changes anticipated in both the short and long run which are expected to significantly improve our formal training programs and I would like to tell you about them.

## - Reserve Training Coordination at Yorktown and Alameda

A change at Yorktown will shortly establish as an organizational entity, a permanent Reserve Training School under the Training Division. The Chief, Reserve Training School will, on a year-round basis, coordinate all Reserve active duty training activities. The purpose will be to insure that training curriculums are being followed, problem areas are being corrected, and that the highest possible standards of instruction and learning assistance to individual reservists are being offered. For the past several years, an officer has been assigned to fill a similar organizational billet at Alameda and another more senior officer is being added to further expand the activities at that command. What this means to the individual reservist is a stronger effort to make our active duty for training schools even better than they are now.

## - Training Evaluation

Another area of increased emphasis involves the evaluation of servicewide examination results and the pretesting of reservists assigned to certain rating-related schools. The evaluation of servicewide examination results has occurred sporadically in the past but was established on a continuing basis in the Fall of 1974. A major purpose of these evaluations is to inform the individual reservist who fails an examination of the parts on which he needs to concentrate in order to improve his score. An additional and highly important purpose is to identify examination areas where weaknesses occur so that school training can be "beefed-up" in those areas. Pretesting of reservists assigned to

rating-related schools, which began in the Summer of 1975, has a similar and even broader purpose. By suitable testing, the skill level of reservists who are attending such schools can be determined, and this in turn is a measure of the effectiveness of training at Reserve units. Additionally, it provides the instructor with information as to where help is needed and instruction can be adjusted accordingly.

Both types of training evaluation are now integral elements of our training program.

## - "MINI" Courses and Audio-Visual Cassettes

YN and SK training courses in condensed but thorough form are now in the field. These courses are intended for completion in a full week-end of concentrated instruction but are equally usable over a longer period of time. An MK "MINI" course is now under development and several others may be added later. Military factors and radio telephone procedures audio visual cassettes have been distributed and the production of additional cassettes is a continuing initiative. YN Basic and SK Basic will be the next cassettes ready for distribution. These will be followed by SK Advanced and MK Basic. Every Reserve unit should be using the available "MINI" courses and RCS cassettes to the fullest extent in a formal training program.

## - Training Coordination and Development Study

In December, I tasked the Reserve Training Division with the development of a comprehensive plan for Reserve training. At present, a "model" is being developed, based on current training procedures, that identifies the interaction and resources required for all elements of the program. The second step will consist of developing standardized operation procedures for all areas of training. The final step will be the development of an overall training plan that will permit us to forecast five years into the future, the training needs of our reservists. It will be based on rating/mobilization billet requirements, with the cap-

ability of readily determining and adjusting resources necessary to meet changing conditions.

In general, the most important need as I see it, in improving formal training both at the unit level and our training schools is the feedback from you, the individual reservist -- to tell us whether the training provided is adequate and what new subject matter should be added. It takes about two years to develop new material, and in view of the time and money involved, I want to make sure that the changes we make truly reflect the needs of all reservists. The individual reservist is the best source of information needed to improve training and I challenge each of you to keep us informed, through the chain of command, of your thoughts and your ideas in this important area of the Reserve program.

*W. S. Schwob*  
W. S. SCHWOB

## New Correspondence Course

The Coast Guard Institute has released to the field a new correspondence course entitled "Security of Classified Material". The new course is based on the Coast Guard Security Manual, CG-444. It is intended to prepare all personnel who have contact with classified material for the proper handling, storage, and identification of such material. It is not, however, an all inclusive text on every aspect of classified material. Although the contents differ from presently existing texts in order to reflect Coast Guard operations, the material is comparable to the standards set by the Navy's Classified Material Pamphlet.

This course will be of special importance to Reserve officers preparing for the Communications (74) Reserve officer experience indicator. An amendment to the Administrative Manual for Coast Guard Reserve, CG-296, Section 5-10-2(c) will be made, adding this course as a requirement for the Communications (74) Reserve officer experience indicator. It will replace the discontinued Navy correspondence course "Security of Classified Information" which currently is listed as a requirement for the Communication experience indicator. The course is recommended to anyone who handles classified material because it covers the basic information from CG-444 necessary for everyday management situations.



## Inspiration Through Motivation

This winter, eleven officers from Second District Reserve units and the district Reserve staff geared their minds for two weekends of intense training in leadership and management skills. They abandoned the realm of small boats and port security for a world of furniture factories and sales accounts. The training program is called Managing for Motivation (MFM), a product of Xerox Learning Systems. Taped lectures, guide booklets, and role playing were the tools used.

MFM provides the manager/officer with the basic skills to increase co-operation and motivation. It is a difficult course, one which taxes the self-control and thought processes of all. Although based on current sociological theory, MFM is very practical.

Sessions in MFM were held in Columbus in January and in St. Louis in February. The program reached more than twenty Reserve officers. The scope of the sessions is broad. It shows the trainees how to give constructive criticism, how to resolve conflicts, how to keep people "on the subject", and most important, how to listen.

Lieutenant Charles Scales, executive officer of the Columbus Reserve Unit, acted as "facilitator" for the session. As a Coast Guard reservist, he has served in public information and personnel procurement. Lieutenant Scales feels that "we often miss opportunities to get the most out of our people." "People skills are needed in the Coast Guard Reserve and Managing for Motivation is one way of developing these skills." MFM is a "step in the right direction," he says.

Commander William Tangalos, Commanding Officer of the Charleston, West Virginia Reserve Unit, who attended the training feels that MFM should be a "must for all junior officers of the Coast Guard" because they are more receptive to the training and are in key positions to apply the skills. He adds that service people are not motivated primarily by money and that good leadership helps the person satisfy the needs for self-esteem and accomplishment. This satisfaction, he notes, are real fringe benefits of service life.

Similar seminars are being conducted throughout the country and 250 Reserve officers will have completed the program by 1 July 1976. Reserve officers at the group-unit level must be able to effectively solve a wide variety of problems created by the broad dispersion of reservists involved in augmentation training. "Managing for Motivation" is a way of providing

our first line managers with the leadership tools they need to get the job done.



LT CHARLES SCALES, an MFM instructor, is confronting a problem during the seminar.

### RECRUITING

The following districts maintained or exceeded their authorized Reserve Strength:

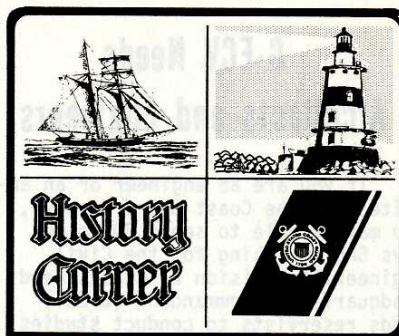
7TH 8TH

9TH 12TH

On 21 April 1976, ADM OWEN SILER, Commandant of the Coast Guard, signed the Military Minority Recruiting Plan. This plan is a comprehensive document relating to the recruitment of minority personnel. It is anticipated that the plan will be distributed to all commands during the near future.

### SPAR Augmentation

Recently USCGC SPAR (WLB 403) was the site of Reserve Augmentation (weekend drill) for YN1 Edna M. DOAK 236 76 8072, USCGR. Petty Officer DOAK, wife of the SPAR's Corpsman, requested that she be permitted to perform drills aboard SPAR as it would provide an opportunity for total familiarization with the operations of a ship's office. This request received the enthusiastic support of SPAR's Commanding Officer, LCDR John C. MIDGETT, Jr. and was forwarded to and approved by Commander, First Coast Guard District. Petty Officer DOAK performs her drill time primarily during weekends when SPAR is in home port. However, she is available for "call-up" should SPAR's operational schedule preclude weekend drills.



This is the first of a two part article on the Matchbox Fleet at Normandy on D-Day. It is an account of the U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Flotilla which saved many lives during the invasion of France in June 1944.

Composed of 60 small wooden 83-foot cutters, this flotilla is credited with saving 1,438 members of the Allied landing force. Running the gauntlet of thundering shore batteries, thickly strewn mine fields, and naval and aerial gunfire, these small patrol boats sped to the aid of persons in distress. They brought survivors aboard until almost swamped, and carried them to larger awaiting vessels in order to search for more.

The need for the rescue force was an obvious one but was not suggested until a few weeks before the invasion by President Franklin Roosevelt. Immediately, scores of 83-footers abandoned their anti-submarine patrols and were loaded aboard cargo ships to be transported to England.

At British ports, Coast Guard crewmen labored frantically to convert their boats to rescue craft. Each day, the Coast Guardsmen underwent intensive courses in first aid. Just prior to departure, a shipment of brandy, for medicinal purposes, arrived and flasks were placed on each boat, hence the name, "St. Bernards of Normandy" was given to the rescue craft.

The flotilla was divided in two groups of thirty. One group was assigned to British beaches and the other to American beaches. They were ready to go on the eve of D-Day.

To be continued next month

It should be noted that USCGC SPAR is named for "SEMPER PARATUS, ALWAYS READY", the words from which the acronym "SPAR" was previously used to refer to women in the Coast Guard.



## G-ECV Needs Architects and Engineers

If you are an engineer or an architect in the Coast Guard Reserve, you may be able to spend 30 to 60 days SADT, working for the Civil Engineering Division at Coast Guard Headquarters. Commandant (G-ECV) needs reservists to conduct studies relating to tasks in support of the Coast Guard Civil Engineering Program.

Some of the projects are: studying CG small station waterfront development; continuing educational guidelines for civil engineers; providing inspection services for the erection of tall towers; reviewing fire protection requirements at shore facilities; research sources of operating and maintenance cost information; and many more.

If you have the necessary qualifications and would like more information, direct your inquiries to:

Commandant (G-ECV-2/61)  
U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters  
Washington, D.C. 20590

or call collect, Petty Officer  
Shirley Ross at (202) 426-1280.

### New Register - 1 July 1976

The Register of Reserve Officers (CG-238) will be published as of 1 July. This will parallel the publication of the Regular register. The new experience indicators will appear in the forthcoming register. Distribution will probably take place during October.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
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## RESERVE OFFICER PROMOTION STATUS

The status of inactive duty Reserve officer promotions to LT through CAPT as of 1 March 1976 is shown below. Listed are the names and signal numbers of the junior officers on the latest selection lists for whom vacancies exist and whose running mates have been promoted. In addition, the officers position on the selection list and the number remaining on that list are shown.

Rank	Junior Reached	Signal Number	Position On List	Number Left
CAPT	Harry W. BISCHOFF	152	14	3
CDR	Philip L. ADAIR	749	99	0
LCDR	Charles O. LAUGHARY Jr.	1545	90	76
LT	James R. MUDGETT	3375	197	48

### Count Your Points - Points Do Count

Every month, all Reserve units receive a CG-4458. This is a report listing all personnel assigned to the unit and the amount of pay for each member's previous month's drills. CG-4458 also indicates the number of points earned during that specific pay period.

The points accumulated by a reservist are of great importance, either for retirement or for fulfilling a statutory obligation. Every reservist has the individual responsibility to insure that the correct number of points are recorded for drills, ADT and courses completed.

Each year, after an individual's anniversary date, Commandant (G-RA-4) issues an annual point count statement. Each reservist should review the accumulated total of points. If it is incorrect, the reservist is responsible for initiating action to correct the record by writing to Commandant (G-RA-4) via the chain of command. Copies of supporting documents should accompany the request.

### CHANGE of ADDRESS

Please notify your District Office (r) of a change in your address.

### Coast Guard Reservist

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ADMIRAL O.W. SILER  
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

ADM W.S. SCHWOB  
Chief, Office of Reserve

ENS. J.R. OLIVER  
Editor

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Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are invited to submit articles of interest to the Editor of RESERVIST for possible publication.

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